THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Government is not considering any proposal to enhance the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme fund at present.

(c) The annual allocation of MPLADS funds is Rs. 2 crore per Member of Parliament including nominated Members of the Rajya Sabha. Out of Rs. 54 crore entitlement upto the year 2006-07 of 10 sitting nominated Rajya Sabha Members, Rs. 23 crore is yet to be released. Rs. 22 crore offormer nominated Rajya Sabha Members is also pending for release. The Guidelines on MPLADS provide that Nominated Members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha can recommend works for implementation in one or more districts anywhere in the country for creation of durable community assets including works in priority sectors such as drinking water, primary education, public health, sanitation, roads, etc.

NSSO estimate for BPL

997. DR. NARAYAN SINGH MANAKLAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that NSSO has conducted a survey to estimate people Below Poverty Line;

(b) if so, the details thereof such as number/percentage of people under poverty line;

(c) the coverage of the sample and its universal validation;

(d) whether the recent survey result is being utilized in public policy formulation and implementation; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) The NSSO (National Sample Survey Organization) does not estimate number of people below the poverty line (BPL). However, the NSSO conducts the large sample surveys on Household Consumption Expenditure, which are used by the Planning Commission for estimating the people below the poverty line.

(b) The Planning Commission as the nodal agency in Government of India for estimation of poverty, estimates the incidence of poverty at national and State level from the large sample survey on household consumer expenditure conducted by the NSSO at an interval of approximately five years following the Expert Group Methodology (Lakdawala Committee on Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor). The latest available data from such survey is from NSS 55th Round, which was conducted in 1999-2000. The State-wise number and percentage of persons living below the poverty line using data from the above quinquennial round of National Sample Survey Organization is given in the Statements (See below).

On the basis of provisional consumer expenditure data of 61st Round of the National Sample Survey (NSS), the poverty ratio at the all-India level in 2004-05 has been estimated in the draft Approach Paper to the Eleventh Plan as 27.8 per cent using Uniform Recall Period (URP, in which the consumer expenditure data for all the items are collected from 30-day recall period) and about 22 percent using mixed Recall Period (MRP, in which the consumer expenditure data for five non-food items, namely, clothing, footwear, durable goods, education and institutional medical expenses are collected from 365-day recall period and the consumption data for the remaining items are collected from 30-day recall period).

(c) The sample covers the whole of the Indian Union except (i) Ladakh and Kargil districts of Jammu and Kashmir, (ii) interior villages of Nagaland situated beyond 5 kilometres of bus route and (iii) villages of Andaman and Nicobar Islands which remain inaccessible throughout the year. The result has universal validation.

(d) The survey results of the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) are utilized for socio-economic planning and policy making at various levels. A number of parameters used in the planning and policy formulation by the Planning Commission are based on the survey results obtained from the NSSO.

(e) In view of (d) above, does not arise.

Statement

Number and percentage of population Below Poverty Line by States—1999-2000

No.	States/U.T.s	Rural		Urban		Combined	
1	2	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% of Persons	No. of Persons	% of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% of Persons
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Arunachaf Prad«			58.13	11.05	60.88	26.63	119.01	15.77
3.	Assam			3.80	40.04	0.18	7.47	3.98	33.47
4.	Bihar			92.17	40.04	2.38	7.47	94.55	36.09
5.	Goa			376.51	44.30	49.13	32.91	425.64	42.60
6.	Gujarat .			0.11	1.35	0.59	7.52	0.70	4.40
7.	Haryana			39.80	13.17	28.09	15.59	67.89	14.07
8.	Himachal Prades			11.94	8.27	5.39	9.99	17.34	8.74
9.	Jammu & Kashm			4.84	7.94	0.29	4.63	5.12	7.63
10.	Kamataka			2.97	3.97	0.49	1.98	3.46	3.48
11	Kerala			59.91	17.38	44.49	25.25	104.40	20.04
12.	Madhya Pradesh			20.97	9.38	20.07	20.27	41.04	12.72
13.	Maharashtra			217.32	37.06	81.22	38.44	298.54	37.43
14.	Manipur			125.2	23.72	102.87	26.81	227.99	25.02
15.	Meghalaya			6.5o	40.04	0.66	7.47	7.19	28.54
16.	Mizoram			7.89	40.04	0.34	7.47	8.23	33.87
17.	Nagaland			1.40	40.04	0.45	7.47	1.85	19.47
18.	Orissa			5.21	40.04	0.28	7.47	5.49	32.67
19.	Punjab			143.69	48.01	25.40	42.83	169.09	47.15
20.	Rajasthan			10.20	6.35	4.29	5.75	14.49	6.16
21.	Sikkim			55.06	13.74	26.78	19.85	81.83	15.28
22.	Tamil Nadu			2.00	40.04	0.04	7.47	2.05	36.55
23.	Tripura			80.51	20.55	49.97	22.11	130.48	21.12
24.	Uttar Pradesh			12.53	40.04	0.49	7.47	13.02	34.44
				412.01	31.22	117.88	30.89	529.89	31.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	West Bengal	180.11	' 31.85	33.38	14.86	213.49	27.02
26.	A & N Islands	0.58	' 20.55	0.24	22.11	0.82	20.99
27.	Chandigarh	0.06	5.75	0.45	5.75	0.51	5.75
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.30	17.57	0.03	13.52	0.33	17.14
29.	Daman & Diu	0.01	1.35	0.05	7.52	0.06	4.44
30.	Delhi	0.07	0.40	11.42	9.42	11.49	8.23
31.	Lakshadweep	0.03	9.38	0.08	20.27	0.11	15.60
32.	Pondicherry	0.64	20.55	1.77	22.11	2.41	21.67
	ALL INDIA	1932.43	27.09	670.07	23.62	2602.50	26.10

Note:

1. Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.
2. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.
3. Poverty Line of Himachal Pradesh and expenditure distribution of Jammu and Kashmir is used to estimate poverty ratio of Jammu and Kashmir.
4. Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Pondicherry and A & N Islands.
5. Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh.
6. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
7. Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman and Diu.
8. Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.

Notification concerning Master Plan Delhi-2021

†998. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:
DR. MURU MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that *vide* a letter written by Chief Minister, Delhi, the Central Government have been requested to issue a notification

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi